

## INDIGESTION, GAS OR BAD STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, let this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

### ALL THINGS IN READINESS

Jethro's Preparations, as He Understood, Left Simply Nothing That Ceremony Could Require.

Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, the new president of the National league, said at a baseball banquet in New York:

"Success in baseball depends on preparation, on training. They who fail in baseball have either been slack in their preparation, or else they have prepared, like Jethro Higgins of Conshohocken, in the wrong way.

"The minister, you know, came to Jethro's house one afternoon to a christening party—he was to christen Jethro's little son, Jeth, Jr.

"Jethro," said the minister, solemnly, taking his host aside before the ceremony; "Jethro, are you prepared for this solemn event?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, doctor," Jethro beamed. "I've got two hams, three gallons of ice cream, pickles, cake—"

"No, no, Jethro," said the minister, with a smile. "No, no, my friend. I mean spiritually prepared."

"Well, I guess yes! Two demijohns of whiskey and three cases of beer!" Jethro cried in triumph.

## FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

#### Brightened by Use.

Yeast—Have any trouble getting in the house last night, when you went home from the club?

Crimsonbeak—Did I? Say, do you remember how rusty that night-key was last night? Well, look how bright it is now!

#### Important to Mothers

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Bears the Signature of *W. C. Little* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

#### Evading the Question.

Mistress—Are you a good cook? Applicant—Yes'm. I go to church every Sunday.—Judge.

#### Boston's Idea of Alfalfa.

Wife—John, what is alfalfa? Hub—Oh, that's merely a slang term for whiskers.

## Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

### FRANCE—WHICH PARIS IS NOT



Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.—France surely laughs in her sleeve at her interpreters from other lands. The majority of these interpreters, fascinated by the alluring gayety of the boulevards, find in Paris the key to the French character. Others, though, looking beyond, sprinkle their interpretations with such adjectives of description as light-hearted, -violet extravagant. Others, seeing the French Sunday, learning that in the charming French language there is no word for home, observing the gay, white ways of the cities, or reading of a declining birth rate, quickly pronounce France idle, undomestic, irreligious, immoral. Now France, curiously, is in many of her characteristics the antitheses of these popular and far-spread interpretations. To estimate her place and part in tomorrow's world, a more nearly accurate knowledge of her characteristics today is of course necessary.

#### Paris Vs. France.

First, in judging France it must be kept in mind that Paris is not France. Many of the descriptive adjectives employed in picturing France do apply to Paris, or, at least, to the sections of Paris where foreign travelers most do congregate. The vivid, colorful cafes, the all-night restaurants, the prurient novels and post cards, are, to a large degree, an effort to give the tourist-public what it wants, or what Paris thinks it wants. The real France



Salad Field in France.

may not be seen on Paris streets after dark. Paris is a beautiful city, and the French are lovers of beauty. But Paris is royalist and France is republican. Paris is politically restless, and France is stable. Paris is extravagant, and France is thrifty.

Paris is a sparkling diamond on the broad blouse of all France. It is not strange that the diamond's sparkle is first seen and longest remembered. But the republic is clothed and kept in its right mind by rural France.

#### A Nation of Farmers.

The real ruler of France is the peasant-farmer. Other great nations are rapidly becoming urbanized. The city is drawing men and women from the farm with rapidity that is alarming in Great Britain, in Germany, and even in the newer United States. Civilization confronts problems created by modern industrialism. That factory products have thus far too often meant distressful conditions of living for the factory laborer and his family is a grim fact in every industrial nation. France, in this change, remains almost stationary and takes time to adjust herself to the newer and different conditions. The one great European republic is an agricultural empire. The high and stable position which agriculture occupies is significant. More than 42 per cent. of the population in France is

engaged in agriculture, far more than in any other country of northern Europe, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium or the Netherlands, and one-fourth more than in the United States. This percentage of the population engaged in agriculture shows a slight increase in recent years instead of a large decrease, as in other leading nations. This condition is maintained despite a density of population greater than in neighboring countries, and nearly six times as great as in the United States. Density of population almost invariably means urbanization. France is a notable exception. Here the farmer continues to farm.

#### Peasant Farmers Land Owners.

The French peasant farmer must not be associated with the German or the British farm laborer. He is of a different and a higher class. This difference is brought about, in a large measure, by the fact that he is an owner of the land, not merely a tenant. Sixty-three per cent. of the French peasants are householders, owning their homes, oftentimes "a small thing but my own." Revolution does not easily originate among the owners of homes. The French peasantry are the conservative force in the republic. It must not be inferred, however, that with them conservatism spells stagnation. Though not a revolutionist, the French peasant is not a reactionary. He is materially and morally progressive. He thinks with a clearness that some philosophers might envy. He expresses himself with a grace and a precision that, inherited by his children, gives them a birthright of speech in pulpit, tribune, journalism, unsurpassed by any land.

#### Distinguished Sons of Peasants.

It is not strange that Rochefort and Clemenceau, the journalists, Labori, the advocate, Millet, the painter, Poincare, Fallieres and Loubet, statesmen, and a host of others, scientists, scholars, preachers, legislators, are the

nouncedly than in the French schools—and reference is made not merely to the Sorbonne or the Ecole de Beaux Arts, but to the small schools far removed from the capital. The French peasant wishes the best for his children.

The French peasant not only owns France—he works. As France leads in percentage of her population engaged in agriculture, France leads also in the relative percentage of her population who are economically active members of society. In this sunny land, where everybody apparently loafs his life away, more workers are to be found, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in Great Britain, Germany, or our own United States. The census statistics show that of every 100 persons in the United States 38 are engaged in some chief occupation, agriculture, commerce or industry, including domestic service, and not subsidiary or auxiliary. In Great Britain 44 of every 100 are so engaged, in Germany 45, and in France 51. The French are workers, not idlers, and this percentage increases with each decade. Not only do more men work in France, but more women, also, than in the other great nations. In the United States 14 per cent. of the female population, at the latest available report, was engaged in some gainful principal occupation; in Great Britain, 24 per cent.; in Germany, 30 per cent., and in France, nearly 35 per cent.

#### Peasant Woman Holds the Purse.

The French peasant woman, as wife and mother, as village merchant and farm manager, is a most important personage. She holds the purse. From her savings came the enormous indemnity which Germany exacted from France after Sedan. Often a shop-keeper, she is always a sou-keeper. Laboriousness and thrift characterize her daily life. Because of this toil and thrift France, in material resource, is a nation almost or quite sufficient to itself.

The thrift has been aided by the fact, explanatory of much in present France, that the French peasant is a land owner. His problems of legislation differ from those of his German and British neighbors. He has no land question. He is occupied with doing things, rather than with undoing things inherited.

#### Women Largely Self-Supporting.

The French woman shops with a market basket and not with a telephone, that modern promoter of high prices. Essentially a home-maker and a home-keeper, she enjoys an economic independence that her Anglo-Saxon sisters do not know. Many French girls are self-supporting before marriage, and remain so afterwards. Even where they do not earn their living, they have a dot or dowry—for which the parents save from the girl's babyhood—and she pays her personal expenses from it.

"It is rarely, indeed," said a French woman, "that one sees in France the helpless, incompetent woman, who can turn her hand to nothing, having never learned to do one single thing well. Adaptable and energetic, the French woman can do most things in the most efficient manner possible—her knowledge is never scrappy and what she knows she knows consummately." The new woman may be near at hand in France, but when she arrives she will come without strident voice or social revolution, and will scarcely have more power than now.

#### The Peasant at Home.

In journeying in rural France the French peasant is seen at home and at his best. He is not on dress parade as Paris is upon its boulevards. He is shrewd, almost cunning; dignified, almost courtly; uneducated frequently, but never boorish; possessed of all the homely virtues, frugal, serious-minded and devout. To the stranger he is hospitality itself, and to his own countrymen he has a perfect genius for friendship.

#### High Regard for Woman.

With all their family quarrels, there is a continuous entente cordiale among the French peasant folk. Three appeals arouse their enthusiasm to its highest point: Woman, as wife and mother; the tri-color with its declaration of liberty, equality, fraternity; and the republic, which to them stands for political, social, economic progress. Characteristic of the French, in delicacy, woman-adoration and felicity of speech, was the manner in which the sad news of the death of the distinguished French statesman, M. Thiers, was announced to his widow: "Madame, your illustrious husband once lived." Again, a presidential candidate, a peasant's son, who married a woman of doubtful reputation, was sharply attacked in the Paris and provincial press for his political views, but never a word was published regarding his wife. No woman's name is dragged into the public prints of France.

And this is not Paris, but France! If the supreme test of tomorrow's world is what it makes of the individual in his daily life, there are many lessons to be learned among the grave and gentle, idealistic peasant folk of La Belle France.

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Of Course Not.  
"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem!"  
"You don't need it for a magazine poem."—Houston Post.

## Sorry!

Remorse always "gets you" when you have been neglectful of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and have allowed a spell of Biliousness or Indigestion to develop—but be of good cheer, and try a bottle of

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